## Population structure of chum salmon in Prince William Sound and Southeast Alaska



Sara Gilk-Baumer and William D. Templin Alaska Department of Fish and Game Gene Conservation Lab Alaska Hatchery Research Program Informational Meeting March 6, 2020

## Alaska Hatchery Research Program

- 1) What is the genetic structure of pink and chum in PWS and SEAK?
- 2) What is the extent and annual variability of straying?
- 3) What is the impact on <u>fitness</u> (productivity) of natural pink and chum stocks due to straying hatchery pink and chum salmon?

# Life History of Chum Salmon

- Migrate as juveniles to ocean
- Typically 2-4 years spent at sea
- Two run timings: summer & fall



### Distribution of Chum Salmon

Сним



http://www.salmonnation.org/fish/meet\_species.html

#### Quick break to understand concepts

# Understanding Genetic Structure

- Differences between populations:
  - Influenced by: selection, mutation, genetic drift, migration

# Understanding Genetic Structure

- Differences between populations:
  - Influenced by: selection, mutation, genetic drift, migration

#### genetic drift ~ homing

#### migration ~ straying

- Measuring the <u>balance</u> between these within a species across an area
- Measured by quantifying pairwise genetic differences
- Visualize using genetic trees









Difference between 1 and 4: + + =





Difference between 1 and 4:

Difference between 2 and 7:

+

11





Difference between 1 and 4:

Difference between 2 and 7:



#### Now back to chum salmon...



## Previous work (a sampling)

Genetic Relationships Among Chum Salmon Populations

in Southeast Alaska and Northern British Columbia

C.M. Kondzela, C.M. Guthrie, S.L. Hawkins, C.D. Russell, and J.H. Helle

Auke Bay Laboratory, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric

Administration, 11305 Glacier Highway, Juneau, AK 99801-8626, U.S.A.

and A.J. Gharrett

School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, University of Alaska Fairbanks, 11120 Glacier Highway, Juneau, AK 99801, U.S.A.

#### Determining Continent of Origin of Chum Salmon (Oncorhynchus keta) Using Genetic Stock Identification Techniques: Status of Allozyme Baseline in Asia

Gary A. Winans and Paul B. Aebersold Northwest Faberies Science Center, National Marine Faberies Service, Seattle, WA 98112-2097, USA Shigehiko. Urawa Hokkaido Salmon Hatchery, Fisheries Agency of Japan, Sapporo 062, Japan and Nataly V. Varnavskaya Karrchaida-TINRO, Petropavlovsk, Russia Population structure and stock identification of chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) from British Columbia determined with microsatellite DNA variation

Terry D. Beacham, Brian Splisted, Khai D. Le, and Michael Wetkio

#### Microsatellite Stock Identification of Chum Salmon on a Pacific Rim Basis

TERRY D. BEACHAM,\* JOHN R. CANDY, AND C. WALLACE

Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Pacific Biological Station, 3190 Hammond Bay Road, Nanaimo, British Columbia V9T 6N7, Canada

SHIGEHIKO URAWA<sup>1</sup> AND SHUNPEI SATO National Salmon Resources Center, Fisheries Research Agency, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo 062-0922, Japan

> NATALIA V. VARNAVSKAYA Kamchatka Fishery and Oceanography Research Institute, 18 Naberezhnaya Street; Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky 683000, Russia

KHAI D. LE AND MICHAEL WETKLO Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Pacific Biological Station, 3190 Hammond Bay Road, Nanaimo, British Columbia V9T 6N7, Canada

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#### Chum Salmon Genetic Diversity in the Northeastern Pacific Ocean Assessed with Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs): Applications to Fishery Management

Maureen P. Small\*

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Molecular Genetics Lab, 1111 Washington Street Southeast, Olympia, Washington 98501, USA

Serena D. Rogers Olive Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Gene Conservation Laboratory, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99518, USA

#### Lisa W. Seeb, James E. Seeb, and Carita E. Pascal

School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences, University of Washington, 1122 Northeast Boat Street, Box 355020, Seattle, Washington 98195, USA

#### Kenneth I. Warheit

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Molecular Genetics Lah, 1111 Washington Street Southeast, Olympia, Washington 98501, USA; and School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences, University of Washington, 1122 Northeast Boat Street, Box 355020, Scattle, Washington 98195, USA

#### William Templin

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Gene Conservation Laboratory, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99518, USA

#### Genetic population structure of chum salmon in the Pacific Rim inferred from mitochondrial DNA sequence variation

Shunpei Sato<sup>a</sup>, Hiroyuki Kojima<sup>b</sup>, Junko Ando<sup>a</sup>, Hironori Ando<sup>a</sup>, Richard L. Wilmot<sup>e</sup>, Lisa W. Seeb<sup>d</sup>, Vladimir Efremove, Larry LeClaire, Wally Buchholze, Deuk-Hee Jine, Shigehiko Urawa, Masahide Kaeriyamae, Akihisa Urano<sup>a,J</sup> & Svuiti AbekJ \*Division of Biological Science, Graduate School of Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-0810, Japan \*Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Hokkaido Tokai University, Sapporo 005-8601, Japan Auke Bay Laboratory, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, NOAA, Juneau, U.S.A. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Anchorage, U.S.A. \*Russian Academy of Science, Vladivostok, Russia Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Washington, U.S.A. \*U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, AK, U.S.A. \*Kangnung National University, Kangnung, Korea Salmon Resources Center, Sapporo 062-0922, Japan Field Science Center, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-0811, Japan \*Laboratory of Animal Cytogenetics, Center for Advanced Science and Technology, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-0810, Japan (e-mail: sabe@ees.hokudai.ac.jp) <sup>1</sup>Laboratory of Breeding Science, Graduate School of Fisheries Sciences, Hokkaido University, Hakodate 041-8611, Japan

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# Chum salmon in the Gulf of Alaska

198 populations 93 markers



# Chum salmon in PWS and SEAK



### Chum salmon in PWS and SEAK

Sawmill Creek - Berners Bay Prospect Creek Fish Creek - summer Macauley Hatchery Gunnuk Creek Hatchery Saook Bay - West Head Ralph's Creek Swan Cove Creek Port Armstrong Hatchery Hidden Falls Hatchery - summer run Long Bay Saginaw Creek North Arm Cree Constantine Creek Keta Creek Siwash Creek Wally Noerenberg Hatchery PWS Wells River Beartrap Creek Olsen Creek - Set A Akwe River Yakutat Alsek River - Lower Slough - Fall Fast Alsek River Taku River - fall run Wells Bridge 24 Mile **Chilkat** Chilkat - mainstem Klehini River Herman Creek Sample Creek Saltery Bay Ford Arm Lake - fall Harris River Lagoon Creek - fall run Neets Bay - fall Disappearance Prince William Sound Karta River Klahini River - Unuk River Yakutat Harding River Fish Creek - early Northern Southeast Hidden Inlet Carroll River Southern Southeast Traitors Cove Creek Nakat Inlet - summer Neets Bay - early S SEAK Medveije Nakwasina River West Crawfish Sisters Lake Dry Bay Creek Sanborn Creek Admiralty Creek 0.00 0.05 0.10 0.15 F<sub>ST</sub>

52 populations 93 markers

### Chum salmon in PWS and SEAK

Long Bay Saginaw Creek North Arm Creek Constantine Creek Keta Creek Siwash Creek Wally Noerenberg Hatchery Wells River Beartrap Creek Olsen Creek - Set A Akwe River East Alsek River Taku River - fall run Wells Bridge 24 Mile Chilkat - mainstem Klehini River 52 populations Herman Creek Sample Creek Saltery Bay 93 markers Ford Arm Lake - fall Harris River Lagoon Creek - fall run Neets Bay - fall Disappearance Karta River Klahini River - Unuk River Harding River Fish Creek - early Hidden Inlet Carroll River Traitors Cove Creek Nakat Inlet - summer Neets Bay - early Medvejie Nakwasina River West Crawfish



Conclusions: Chum salmon structure in AHRP study area

- Generally correlated with geography
- Some differentiation by run timing
- Similar to other studies

